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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/810,088	03/26/2004	Craig E. Deibele	1231	8196
24298 7	590 04/14/2005		EXAMINER	
UT-Battelle, LLC			KRAMSKAYA, MARINA	
Office of Intelle	ectual Property			
One Bethal Valley Road			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
4500N, MS-6258			2858	
Oak Ridge, TN 37831			DATE MAILED: 04/14/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/810,088	DEIBELE, CRAIG E.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Marina Kramskaya	2858				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL' THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a repl - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period of - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim y within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from to, cause the application to become ABANDONEI	ely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this comi O (35 U.S.C. § 133).	munication.			
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on	• .					
	action is non-final.					
	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims						
4) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-6</u> is/are pending in the application.  4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray  5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed.  6) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-3 and 5</u> is/are rejected.  7) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>4 and 6</u> is/are objected to.  8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or						
Application Papers						
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) ☑ The drawing(s) filed on 26 March 2004 is/are:  Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Example 2.	a) $\square$ accepted or b) $\square$ objected to drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See tion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR	, ,			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		•				
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority document application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Application rity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No d in this National St	age			
Attachment(s)		·				
<ol> <li>Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)</li> <li>Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)</li> <li>Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>3/26/2004</u>.</li> </ol>	4) Interview Summary of Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal Pa	te	52)			

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#### **DETAILED ACTION**

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1, 3, & 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hayafuji, US 4,703,256, in view of Bogaty, US 5,103,161, and Takay et al., US 6,749,928.

As per Claim 1, Hayafuji discloses a circuit card strip line Fast Faraday cup system (FIG. 1-2, **10**) for measuring the structure of a charged particle beam **25**, the system including

- a first dielectric 11;
- a conductor 14 bonded to the first dielectric, a portion of the conductor 14a
   used as a beam target 12;
- a second dielectric 15 bonded to the conductor by means of a bonding dielectric;
- a second ground plane 17 bonded to the second dielectric, the second dielectric and the second ground plane having a channel 17a for the unimpeded passage of the beam 25 to the beam target 12; and

 a high bandwidth digitizer (processing circuit 100) connected to the conductor 14.

Hayafuji does not disclose a first ground plane, a bonding dielectric having the same dielectric constant as the first dielectric, and an electrodynamically matched high bandwidth digitizer to the conductor and the beam target. Hayafuji does not disclose connecting the first ground plane to the second ground plane by electroplated stitching.

**Bogaty discloses** 

- a first ground plane 12;
- a bonding dielectric having the same dielectric constant as the first dielectric (ei. teflon dielectric for both dielectrics; column 3, lines 54-59);
- an electrodynamically matched high bandwidth digitizer to the conductor and the beam target (column 3, lines 38-40).

Takaya discloses connecting the first ground plane 21 to the second ground plane 21 by electroplated stitching (plating through-hole 15 with conductor 16).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include

a first ground plane, as taught by Bogaty, in order to increase the protection of the strip line;

a bonding dielectric having the same dielectric constant as the first dielectric, as taught by Bogaty, in order to have a uniform dielectric; and

an electrodynamically matched high bandwidth digitizer to the conductor and the beam target, as taught by Bogaty, in order to avoid erroneous output to the digitizer.

Further, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use electroplating to connect the ground planes, as taught by Takaya, in the strip line Faraday Cup of Hayafuji, in order to increase connectivity between the layers.

As per Claim 3, Hayafuji as modified discloses the Faraday cup system as applied to claim 1 above.

Hayafuji does not disclose connecting the conductor to the high bandwidth digitizer by means of a single edge launch connector.

Bogaty discloses connecting the conductor to the high bandwidth digitizer by means of a single edge launch connector (column 3, lines 38-40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to connect the conductor to the high bandwidth digitizer by means of a single edge launch connector, as taught by Bogaty, in the Faraday cup system of Hayafuji, in order to have a secure connection to the digitizer.

As per Claim 5, Hayafuji as modified discloses the Faraday cup system as applied to claim 1 above.

Hayafuji does not explicitly disclose the high bandwidth digitizer as a sampling oscilloscope.

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Bogaty discloses the high bandwidth digitizer as a sampling oscilloscope 19.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include a sampling oscilloscope, as taught by Bogaty, in the Faraday cup system of Hayafuji, in order to measure the output.

3. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hayafuji, Bogaty, and Takay as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Cho et al., US 6,300,642.

Hayafuji as modified discloses the Faraday cup system as applied to claim 1 above.

Hayafuji does not disclose a bias conducting ring located at the channel in the second ground plane, and a means for applying a voltage to the bias conducting ring.

Cho discloses a bias conducting ring **26B** located at the channel **26A** in the second ground plane, and a means for applying a voltage **50** (column 3, lines 50-52) to the bias conducting ring **26B**.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include a bias conducting ring, as taught by Cho, in the Faraday cup system of Hayafuji, in order to suppress collection of secondary electrons in the cup (channel) (column 3, lines 42-43),

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## Allowable Subject Matter

4. Claims 4 and 6 objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

As per Claim 4, the prior art fails to teach connecting the conductor to the high bandwidth digitizer by means of two edge launch connectors.

As per Claim 6, the prior art fails to teach a vector network analyzer, in a Faraday cup system, for processing a time-delayed, amplified charged- particle-beam-induced signal from the Fast Faraday cup including the steps of

measuring the frequency response of the cabling, vacuum interconnects, and amplifier between the Fast Faraday cup and the high bandwidth digitizer:

Fourier transforming the digitized signal from the high bandwidth digitizer; multiplying the frequency response, Fourier transformed digitized signal, and a window function; and

inverse Fourier transforming the multiplied frequency response, Fourier transformed digitized signal and window function result to obtain the calibrated time domain charge distribution in the Faraday cup.

### Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Ekdahl Jr. et al., US 4,633,172, Teruya et al., US

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5,583,427, Ishi, US 6,815,960, and Yamada et al., US 6,768,324, disclose a strip

line Fast Faraday cup system for analyzing particle beams.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from

the examiner should be directed to Marina Kramskaya whose telephone number

is (571)272-2146. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:00-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the

examiner's supervisor, Edward Lefkowitz can be reached on (571)272-2180.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding

is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from

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free).

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Marina Kramskaya

M. Transkaya

Examiner

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